REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,285.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SCOTIA, 1,168 Tons, 170 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

June 1872.		July 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Tuticorin	5
,, Ratnagherry*	28	,, Colombo	6
,, Vingoria*	28	,, Galle	7
,, Carwar	29	,, Negapatam	10
,, Mangalore*	30	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore* July	1	,, Coconada	14
,, Telicherry*	1	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Calicut*	2	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Beypore*	2	,, Gopaulpore	16
,, Narrakal	3	,, False Point	17
,, Cochin*	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
,, Allepey*	4		

* During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer as above every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. L. Tearne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1872, at noon.

June 1872.		July 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	8
Arrive Kurrachee	22	Arrive Fao	8
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga	14
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Linga	30	,, Muscat	18
,, Bahreh July	2	,, Guadur	20
,, Bushire	2	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Fao	4	,, BOMBAY	26
,, BUSSORAH	6		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,500 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 16th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£35 0	.....	£25 0	.....	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain Widdicomb, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boat's immediately.

Captain Widdicomb will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DUNPHAILE CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hilder will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Hilder, Ship Dunphaile Castle.

Bombay, 11th June 1872

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog could be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." They are packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,

HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 14th June, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the Wreck of the Great Northern, with her recovered as well as unrecovered Cargo at Cullumgaum, near Bassein.

Terms—Cash.

By virtue of the order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley on the 25th April last in Suit No. 109 of 1872, wherein Abba Hajee Esmal and others are plaintiffs, and Abba Thara and others are defendants, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., at Cullumgaum, near Bassein, the wreck of the ship Great Northern, and also the materials and cargo thereof, both recovered and unrecovered. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdars, Attorneys for plaintiffs, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

NOTICE.—The following TEN NUMBERS in the Paris Municipal Loan, belonging to the Bombay Public, were DRAWN for REIMBURSEMENT at PAR, and are now payable at this Office at Rs. 160 per Bond :—

Nos.		Nos.
43561	.....	43565
43562	.....	43567
43563	.....	43568
43564	.....	43569
43565	.....	43570

The HALF YEARLY COUPON, due 1st July on Paris Municipal Loan Bonds, say Fcs. 5.90 to Fcs. 2.45=Rs. 2-6-6 per Bond, will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after the 17TH INSTANT.

H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain G. H. KENNEDY, 3rd N. L. I., is desired to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE.

J. F. CHAPMAN, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 11th June 1872.

KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—The OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 16, in the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Fort.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th June 1872.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—The OFFICES of the above Corporation have been REMOVED to No. 16, in the ELPHINSTONE, CIRCLE, Fort.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th June 1872.

THE ORIENTAL LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.—The Undersigned have much pleasure in informing the Public of their having commenced business as LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, and FORWARDING AGENTS in Bombay.

Orders from even every quarter will be promptly attended to. Their Charges will be exceedingly moderate.

NICHOLAS & Co.

No. 1, Marine Street, Bombay, 13th June 1872.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

Clarets.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 ..... Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866 ..... ,,	14 8	16 0
SAINT JULIEN, vintage 1861 ..... Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE ..... ,,	25 0	28 0
Do. ..... Pts	14 0	16 0

Burgundies.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861 ..... Qts.	16	0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858 ..... ,,	21	8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red ..... ,,	16	0	18 0
Do. & do. ..... Pts.	9	0	11 0
POMMARD; full bodied ..... Qts.	18	0	20 0
POMMARD, Superior ..... ,,	22	8	25 0
MACON, Superior ..... ,,	20	0	23 0
Do do. ..... Pts.	12	0	14 6
CHAMBERTIN, Rich ..... Qts.	27	0	30 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	15	0	17 0

Sauternes.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 ..... Qts.	20	0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ..... ,,	22	8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 ..... ,,	30	0	34 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

POLISHED STEEL QUOITS.

Wright per Pair..... 4½ lbs., 5 lbs., 5½ lbs.
Price per Pair..... Rs. 5, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6.

* POLISHED STEEL QUOIT PINS, Rs. 1-8 per pair.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENDERS for PAVING with ASPHALTE the FOOTPATH on the north side of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

W. MAULE, Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom.	Ground Floor ..... Rs. 25
	First Floor ..... ,, 35
	Top Floor ..... ,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT, (Near the Agra Bank, Limited,) BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Rajoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th instant, to TUESDAY, 25th instant, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SUTTABHAMBAI, widow of the late Pandoorung Narayen, deceased, and MADHOWRAO PANDOORUNG have contracted to SELL to Mrs. CHRISTIANA VEGAS, a certain piece or parcel of LAND or GARTH known by the name of "AVULBHAT," containing by admeasurement 13,128 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 240, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 245, which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the west side of a Public Road called Gopeetalao Road, at Mahim, in the sub-district of Maragon, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said public road called Gopeetalao Road, on the west by the property of Bomanjee Framjee, on the north partly by the property of Shantaram Narayen and partly by the property of Mucoond Gopall, and on the south by a public passage. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of contract of sale, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us, in writing, at our Office, 5, Church Lane, in Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.

—Dated this 11th June 1872.

DALLAS AND LYNCH,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	..	,, 125 0 0
6	,,	..	,, 150 0 0
8	,,	..	,, 175 0 0
10	,,	..	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IN view of the approaching hot season D. S. KEMP & Co. strongly recommend all with whom personal comfort is an object, to use the above refreshing and stimulating HAIR DOUCHE. It invariably arrests the loss of Hair, and imparts a delicious and lasting feeling of coolness to the head.

Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,
FINEST QUALITY.
Sizes 22 by 30; 22 by 32; 22 by 28; 19 by 25; 18 by 24; 16 by 24; 16 by 22; 15 by 21 inches.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.
LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

BINDING CLOTH,
OF VARIOUS COLOURS.

CARD BOARDS,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND THICKNESSES, FOR PRINTING AND FOR MOUNTING PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, 18½ by 25½.

SAMPLES & PRICE LIST FORWARDED on APPLICATION.

CARTE DE VISITE MOUNTS.
2½ by 4½, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

TRACING CLOTH.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BEST INDIA RUBBER SUITS.

BLACK.

COAT	Rs. 11 8
LEGGINGS	3 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN	2 8
SUIT COMPLETE	15 0

WHITE.

COAT	12 8
LEGGINGS	4 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN	3 8
SUIT COMPLETE	18 0

VERY STRONG AND EXTRA STOUT WHITE SUITS FOR ABROAD SHIPS WEAR, &c.

COAT	17 0
LEGGINGS	5 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN	3 8
SUIT COMPLETE	22 8

GENTLEMEN WHOSE OCCUPATION NECESSITATES THEIR BEING CONSTANTLY EXPOSED DURING THE MONSOON WILL FIND THE ABOVE INVALUABLE.

GOLOSHES AND BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children. Price from	1 0 to 3 0
INDIA RUBBER BOOTS, half way up the leg	10 8
,, ,, ,, just below the knee	12 8
,, ,, ,, just below the knee, lined	15 0
,, ,, TOP BOOTS to cover knee	17 8
,, ,, ,, with continuations to thigh	17 8

RIDING LEGGINGS,

WATERPROOFED CANVAS AND LEATHER.

BLACK LEATHER, 13 inches long, spring sides	3 8
,, ,, 16 ,, ,,	5 0
,, ,, 17 ,, ,,	5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

WATERPROOF TWEED SHREWSBURY CLOAKS, nearly touching the ground.	Price 8-8 to 10-8, 15
SEPOY AND GHORAWALLAS' American Cloth Cloak and Pugree Cover in Black, Chocolate, or Green	4 8
COACHMAN'S COATS, PYJAMAS AND PUGREES, Covers, in Black, Chocolate or Green	10 0

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(*Late of Hummum Street,*)

BOMBAY.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

	Rs.	a.
Coats	16	0
Leggings	5	8
Caps	3	8

		Rs.	a.
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60	0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ,,	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	32	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6	0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal Satin	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5	8
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

BISCUITS,

BY ALEXANDER ROBB & Co.

Infant's Nursery.
Tops and Bottoms.
Rusks.
Albert.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HORSES.

Kemp's Strengthening Powders are excellent for restoring vigour and condition during hot weather.

PER PACKET Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward, Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Hotels and Lodgings procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages und

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET same as yesterday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomnl. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
30,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	2-3½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
37,000	250,	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	499

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1'5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-3'1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,595
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	440
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	8,.00
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,285
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3 100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co	9,370
300	2,000	1,500	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	900
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,010
30	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,130
250	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	620
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
* 150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	950
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,123

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	93	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	25	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	500	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
ondon	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	10 "
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	214½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12-6
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-87	103½
12 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91 to 92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JUNE.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolns & Coir bils; Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. £2 5s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0 l. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Ordnance; Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per ch. of. Rs. 1 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Ata'anta (s)	Mathews	Liverpool. May 8.
	Patna (s)	Carwar, June 11.	
	Mary Stenhouse	Hedgcock	Liverpool, Feb 8.
	British Nation	Carnell	Calcutta, April 20.
	The Bruce	Wilkinson	Shie'ds, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Teviotdale	Nicol	Akyab.
	Oriental (s)	Dickinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parance, 2 cases cutlery, Ebram Hajee Moladina.

Neera (s), 1 case cutlery, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 5 cases glassware, N. V. Curance & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviotdale, 2 cases hardware, W. Cooper & Co.

Yeddo (s), 10 cases sherry, John Campbell & Co.; 2 cases tabacco, N. V. Curance & Co.; 7 cases bird shot, Bolton & Co.

Palermo (s), 10 cases brandy, D. S. Kemp & Co.

City of Nankin, 1 case printed books, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS —13TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 83 bales cotton, Greavss, Cotton & Co.; 1 bale cotton, King & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 85 bales cotton, Jaicurvondass Bhuthur.

Stornoway, 1,000 bundles linseed, Yusuf Moonjee; 2,733 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Peshawar (s), 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 53 bales cotton Killick, Nixon & Co.; 50 bales wool; 8 coonderdass Damoder 35 bales cotton G rdhundass Pur-otumdass

Riga (s), 32 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 51 bales cotton, Mallee Dewjee; 81 bales cotton, Bhewrew Bhugajee; 14 bales cotton, Sackaram Crestna; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 110 bales wool, and 4 bales goat skins, Jacob Sawo & Co.; 10 bales hemp, and 43 bales hemp tops, Chapsey Essar; 257 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 22 bales wool, Nundram Bhegrar; 56 bales cotton, Lockmedass Damoder; 1,022 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 7 bales cotto, Pes onjee Manockjee; 75 bales cotton, Heerachund Khelidas; 55 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 19 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.; 50 bales wool, Doongersey Gopejee; 25 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vissonjee; 97 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 250 cwts. horns, Hussen Noor Mamod.

Behar (s), 178 bales cotton, and 1 bale wool, Cumallsey Premjee 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co,

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 40 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 case shawl, R. L. Southern & Co.

Behar (s), 7 cases Chundroos, Heerjeebhoy Jumail; 34 cases mother o'pearl shell, Bhimjee Sezan.

Peshawar (s), 100 bundles hides, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 5 bundles E. teeth, Wooseman Bawanjee; 12 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawar (s), 66 bales cotton, Vurdhumon Poonsee; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 20 slabs tin, Oomedbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 52 bales cotton, Ramnaryan Buldew; 120 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee; 102 bales cotton, Soorutram Bhaya; 64 bales cotton, Tarachund Ramchund; 20 bund'es genda horn, and 37 bundles sumda stone, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, Shryam Dowlutram; 84 chests M, opium, Dulsook Ramcook; 79 bales cotton, Jugnath Ramjee 30 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 64 bales cotton Tarachund Seefaram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	45 inch 30 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 9 0
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 6½ lbs.	4 12 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	5 1 0
500	" " "	45 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 13 6
500	" " "	45 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 14 9

COTTON.

50	candies New Dhollera, (W. selection)		Rs. 242-44
57	" " Sawginned	ready	" 286½
50	" " Do.	ready	" 288

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Brazier... ... Rs. 6.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th June, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th June, 2-45 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th June, 1-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th June, 11-55 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 13th June, 2-15 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fore; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 12th June, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th June, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th June, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th June, 11-56 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th June, 10-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 13th June, 12-13 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 27	0 27
" Galle	27 28	12 5
" Kurrachee	1 20	0 14
" Madras	9 16	0 15

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 85, rainfall 72 cents.

CARWAR, 12th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather monsoon, wind southwest, thermometer 84, barometer 29·89, rainfall 2 inches.

MANGALORE, 13th June, 10-35 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind southwest, thermometer 84, rainfall 88 cents.

CANNANORE, 13th June, 9-50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind southwest, thermometer 77, barometer 29·920, rainfall 1 inch 70 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 93, barometer 29·824.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.

Singleton, Captain, 24th Regiment, on leave, from Sholapore.

Ashburner, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from the Central Provinces.

Barnard, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Francis, Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Regiment, from furlough, from England.

Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, to join, to Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Barrow, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.

Barrow, Colonel, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Baroda.

Trevor, Captain, 35th M. N. I., on duty, to Kamptee.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Tents of the pattern in use in Bengal being in course of gradual introduction into this Presidency, in supersession of the old pattern tent, they will, when issued, be alloted to the native troops in the following proportion:—

Regiment Native Cavalry.	Pal, Sepoy, Double.
For Hospital	1
Native Artillery.	
For each Company	2
For each Hospital	½
For each Guards—Quarter and Rear	1
Sappers and Miners.	
For each Company	2½
For each Hospital for do.	½
For each Quarter and Rear Guards, Magazine, and Train	1½
Native Infantry.	
For each Company	2
For each Hospital	2
For each Guards—Quarter and Rear	2
Detachments of Native Troops.	
For 25 to 50 men	1
For 12 to 25 men	½
For Native Officers 4	¼
For a Native Officer marching singly on duty	½
Artillery Store Lascars, Artificers' Stores, and Shops.	
For Battery of Horse, Field, or Garrison Artillery	1
Hospital Necessary Tents.	
For British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments	1

Until the stock of old pattern tents is exhausted, troops proceeding on ordinary marches may, in addition to the above, be furnished with tents of that pattern for their Hospital Establishments as at present allowed.

Carriage for tents of the new pattern will be allowed in the following proportion:—

For each Pal, Sepoy, Double ..... 1 Camel or 2 Mules.

For each ½ do. ..... ½ Camel or 1 Mule.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Capt. H. I. Luard, M.S. C., for twenty months; and Capt. E. H. Prother, Mad. S. C., for two years.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept. are made:—

Sub-Condr. and Ag. Condr., John McIntosh to be Condr., and Magazie Serjt. and Ag. Sub-Condr. Stewart Laverty to be Sub-Condr. from the 1st Oct. 18 1, vice Foley, retired.

Magazine Serjt. and Ag. Sub-Condr. John Mullins to be Sub-Condr. from the 4th Novr. 1871, vice Thomson, remanded.

Magazine Serjt. Henry Teeling to be Ag. Sub-Condr., from the 4th Novr. 1871, vice Mullins, promoted.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Dept. are ordered with effect from the 10th Novr. 1871, consequent on the return from furlough of Asst. Commsy. and Hony. Lt. Walsh and Condr. Bather:—

Ag. Asst. Commsy. John Blair to revert to Dy. Asst. Commsy., Ag. Depy. Asst. Commsy Henry Sutton to Condr., Ag. Condrs. John Burchell and James Trickett to Sub-Condr., and Ag. Sub-Condrs. Julian Wood and Henry Teeling to Magazine Serjeant.

Asst. Apothy. Edward McKenzie having passed the prescribed Examination, to be a Sub-Asst. Surg. on the Establ., in accordance with Article 40 of G. G. O. No. 392, dated 17th June 1868.

Mr. McKenzie's name to be struck off from the List of Warrant Medical Officers from this date.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom. S. C., with effect from the date specified subject, to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lt. William Henry Dawes Jones, of the 59th Foot, 2nd Squad. Sub. 2nd Regt. L. C., 7th June 1871.

Lt. F. B. Peile, 15th N. I., is appointed Supt. of Bazaars at at Malligaum, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd inst., vice Capt. Sandwith.

Capt. W. R. Trevelyan, 15th N. I., performed the duties of Supt. of Bazaars at Malligaum from the 3rd May to the 2nd June 1872.

The following Extract (paras. 2 and 3) of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, date 15th May 1872, No. 42, is publicd for general information:—

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Lt.-Col. W. H. Shortt, Ens. J. Jackson, and Surg. E. H. R Langley, 6 months.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz.:—

Capt G. E. Harris, 18th April 1872.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lt.-Col. W. G. Mainwaring, S. C., Comdt. 30th N. I., in G. G. O. No. 60, of the 17th Jan. last, is cancelled.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Mainwaring, S. C., is appointed Ag. C-in-C. Frontier Field Force, from 20th March last, vice Col. Phayre, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Raymond West and Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar to the Appellate Side of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 5th inst., before office hours.

Mr. M. B. Baker, Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1865, on the 4th inst.

Rao Bahadoor Gajanand Vithal, City Police Inspr., Ahmedabad, acted as Asst. Dist Supt. of Police, Ahmedabad, from 27th April to 12th May 1872, both days inclusive.

Azum Gopal Vishwanath, Mamledar of Jamkheir, and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Ahmednugger District.

Rao Saheb Dinkur Dhondeo Datar assumed charge of the second class Sub. Court at Bhurgaum, in the Khandesh Dist., on the 3rd inst., before office hours.

Lt. F. M. Hunter, Ag. Second Asst. Political Resident at Aden, has, in addition to his own duties, been appointed Ag. Cant. Mag at Aden from 14th Feb. 1872, during the absence of Capt. Forbes, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Horsley C. S., Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Poona and Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court.

Azum Shewram Sukharam, Head Carkoon of Talooka Seroor, is invested with the powers of a Mag. of the second class, in the Poona District

Mr. Gungadhur Wishwanath Gokhle, Ag. Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Poona, is confirmed in that appointment.

Rao Sahib Mungeshrao Bulwunt, second class second grade Sub. Judge at Poona, in the Tanna District, was allowed a further extension for one month of the sick leave granted to him in Gov. Notification dated 16th April 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Tyndall, Lt. A. H. Mayhew, and Mr. C. Wood acted respectively as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Depy. Collrs. and Magistrates in Sind from the 17th April to 13th May 1872, both days inclusive.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in Sind:—

During Major Rose's employment as Ag. Judge of the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee, Mr. S. W. Tyndall to act as first class Depy. Collector.

During Mr. S. W. Tyndall's absence, Mr. W. S. Forman to act as second class Depy. Collector.

During Major C. F. Bolton's employment as Ag. Judge of Hyderabad, Capt. E. W. Trevor to act as first class Depy. Collector.

Lt. A. H. Mayhew to act as second class Depy Collector.

Mr. C. Wood to act as third class Depy. Collector.

Mr. Parumal wallad Khubchand to act as Supernumerary Depy. Collector.

Lt. E. V. Stace, R.A., has been promoted to the grade of Asst Supt. in the Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey, from the 5th Feb. last.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. T. F. Dowden, R.E., received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr. Lower and Central Sind, from Mr. J. A. Coghlan, on the afternoon of the 28th May 1872.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr, Fullallie Division, from Mr. D. J. Fahie, on the afternoon of the 20th May 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. E. M. James, C. S., and E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Educational Inspr. in Sind on the 1st inst., before office hours.

Mr. J. G. Bühler, Ph.D., Ag. Educational Inspr., N.D., has been confirmed in the appointment.

Referring to the Notification of 8th May last, Mr. F. Keilhorn, Ph.D., Ag. Principal, Deccan College, has been promoted to the list of Senior Professors of the third grade.

Sub-Asst. Surg. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., L.M., acted as Professional Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant College, from the 19th Feb. to the 18th of April 1872.

Mr. Kawrasjee Chandanmal received charge of the office of Depy. Educational Inspr. in Sind from Rao Saheb Narrayen Juggonath Vaidya, on the 15th of March last, before noon.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., rejoined his appointment as Asst. Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College on the 16th ult.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification dated 5th inst., Lt. W. L. Searle, late I.N., took charge of the office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port on the 6th inst., before noon.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable act of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALTON—June 8th, at Kurrachee, the wife of H. Izaak Walton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUCHOOBAFE—June 6th, Buchoobaee, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and wife of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOVAN—May 30th, at Almorah, Punjaub, the wife of Surgeon Major Govan, 3rd Goorkha, of a daughter.

PITMAN—June 9th, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. B. Pitman, H. M.'s 65th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DEY—SHILINGFORD—June 6th, at Purneah, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. P. Tosi, and then at the Protestant Church, by the Rev. J. B. Archer, George Goodsir Dey, Esq., B.C.S., to Emily Elizabeth, second daughter of C. A. Shilingford, Esq., Indigo Planter.

DEATHS.

BELL—June 7th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, Mrs. Caroline Bell, aged 82 years, widow of the late Store Serjeant Thomas Bell.

M'ACKIRDY—June 3rd, at Sea, on board P. and O. Steamer, R. G. MacKirdy, late Commander B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Punjaub.

MACDONALD—May 31st, at Tal'ie Chou, Sirmoor, Punjab, (while travelling to Dugshai,) George Macdonald, Esq., of Nahun, aged 44 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1872.

MR. R. H. ELLIOTT, the Mysore Planter, accomplished last year the difficult feat of writing an interesting book about India, the best part of his book being, if he will pardon us for saying so, not his speculations on religion, politics, and finance, but the valuable testimony he bore from experience to the successful way in which English settlers may get on with the natives if they are only considerate and courteous in their conduct and willing to believe that there may be something worthy of respect in native manners and customs and even in native agriculture. More recently, Mr. Elliott has appeared as a witness before the Commons' Committee and as one of the lecturers of the East India Association; and we see, not without regret, that he is yielding to the temptation to apply his knowledge of one part of India to the whole country, and to follow the example of many estimable Anglo-Indians who astound one by the facility with which they apply one simple remedy as the cure for all the woes of the vast and varied provinces forming Great Britain's Empire in the East. Life in India, especially out of the Presidency towns, where there is a kind of public opinion to keep men within bounds, has the effect on solitary, brooding Englishmen of making them slaves to some overmastering idea; and it must be a welcome relief to these theorists to find when they go home an Association which receives them with open arms and confidingly listens to the glowing words in which they tell how India ought to be governed so that it may become the paradise of nations. Thanks to the existence of the East India Association, we get a new panacea for our grievances every mail; and Mr. Elliott is not a whit inferior to his rivals in the intense dogmatism with which he proclaims his opinion that the interference of Manchester in Indian affairs has been the curse of this country, and that all will soon be well if only the Secretary of State resolve to spend no more money on any public works except such as will extend irrigation and encourage the planting of trees.

To a certain extent, we go with Mr. Elliott in believing that English influence has often been used to the detriment of India in permitting the Secretary of State to sanction the construction of costly and unprofitable public works. But Mr. Elliott is unjust in blaming "Manchester" for all the ill effects of the "development "of resources" policy. It is easy to say now that Mr. Bright and his friends cared only for their own selfish interests when they took the lead in urging upon the Government of India the wisdom of fostering by every means in its power the export trade in cotton from this country to England. But the real aim of the Manchester school was to connect the two countries by other and more enduring bonds than those forged by conquest,—by the ties of mutual interest and goodwill—and this was a just and noble policy which has, we believe, already borne good fruit. It may be that, the attention of Manchester being naturally directed chiefly to cotton, and the outbreak of the American war having suggested a possibility that the cultivation of this staple might become the source of untold wealth to India, the efforts of Government to stimulate Indian agriculture and commerce have been confined too exclusively to the furtherance of this one purpose; but, without some such stimulus as the demand of Manchester for cotton applied to the sluggish Government of India, hardly any progress whatever would have been made during the last ten years. We are far from denying that some questionable transactions have been sanctioned, but a distinction must be drawn between the general influence used by Manchester to favour all works of public improvement and the intrigues of individual speculators to get some extremely profitable bargains for themselves completed on the plea that they would be good for trade. Our contemporary the *Times of India* made some time ago the remarkable statement that the sale of the Elphinstone Company's estate to Government would never have been effected if some capitalists in London had not been induced to buy up a number of the shares and to use their private interest at the India Office to get the job completed. What foundation there may be for this scandal, we of course cannot say; but obviously the blame of anything of the kind cannot legitimately be ascribed to Manchester.

But, says Mr. Elliott, it is Manchester which has induced the Indian Government to build railways which do not, and never will, pay, while the natives have been dying by the million for want of water. The first duty of a Government, he contends, is to secure safety of life, and this the Government of India has not done. But the first step for the Government to take towards securing this end was to strengthen itself by improving to the utmost the great lines of military communication throughout the country. All that has yet been done has been to press on to completion the system of trunk railways planned by Lord Dalhousie; and the influence of Manchester has been of service in helping forward this most necessary work, which cannot be said to be finished till Bombay has been connected by a direct line with Agra and Delhi. And, although military and political, rather than commercial considerations, should be taken into account in determining the value of the lines already constructed, have not the railways, we may ask, in all probability been as beneficial to the people as if the money spent on them had been used in making canals? Following in the wake of Sir Arthur Cotton, Mr. Elliott exclaims, "The true "base of Indian civilization lies first of all in "water;" but is this statement true of many large districts of India? We should like to ask the people of Guzerat, for instance, whether they, having abundance of water already, would have preferred getting more of it to having a railway constructed which saves their country from the dismal fate of being shut out from communication with the rest of the world for about four months of the year, and which has raised the standard of comfort and enjoyment in every household. Take, again, the case of Central India, as illustrated in the recently published Administration Report of General Daly. In Holkar's dominions all the best land is now devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, "to the "almost utter displacement of wheat and jowarree, the food supplies of the people." Now how can water enable the ryots of Central India to exchange a portion of the produce of their fields for the food they need? General Daly tells us that "the Jubbulpore and Khundwah rail has diverted from "Central India the wheat crops of Gondwarra, "which for years past have been a granary re"sorted to by Brinjarries, and, until the rail by "piercing Malwa shall put food for the people "within reach, its supply under the increasing "cultivation of opium, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds, "produce which enables the ryot to meet his "rent, will be a question of anxiety." Would Mr. Elliott overcome the difficulty by carrying a canal across the Vindhyas? The truth is, instead of abruptly ceasing to construct railways, we ought to go on building more of them in connection with the existing system. In a delightful book lately published, "Egypt of the Pharaohs "and the Khedive, by the Rev. Barham Zincke," the writer suggests that the remarkable prosperity

A "HATH" OF LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading the extract given in your paper of this morning from the report on the political Administration of the Central India Agency for 1870-71, I was rather surprised to find the Governor General's Agent use the expression "*lands*" of land. "A beegah," he says, "consists of a jaresh of 100 hands, but a hand has nothing definite in length." Now, there is no such measure of surface as *hand*. The term "hand" is only used in connection with the height of horses—(4 inches make a "hand.") What the G. G.'s Agent has translated (literally) into "hand" is the native word "hath," the English equivalent of which is "cubit." A "hath," in Western India, is a lineal measure of 24 anglis, and one angli is equal to ⅔ inch, therefore one "hath" is equal to the English cubit of 18 inches,* or 1½ feet; and this would appear to be the size of a "hath" of land in Rutlam, for the Agent says that in that State "100 hands measure 148 feet,"—one hundred cubits of lineal measure would just give 2 feet more.—Yours, &c.

G.

* *See Times of India* Calendar. But the Glossary of Indian (Revenue Terms defines a *Hath* "as a measure of length about nineteen inches and a fifth."

CANTONMENT LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The days of military despotism are over. The Nusseerabad Cantonment Trespass trial has not been without its good effects, notwithstanding the acquittal of the accused officers.

The Government, convinced at last of the mischievous tendency of leaving to Commanding Officers the power of forcibly ejecting civilians from houses in their occupation when required by military officers, have very properly withdrawn such power. A resolution has gone forth prohibiting the ejectment of civilians without the previous sanction of Government. Hereafter, should a bungalow in the occupation of a civilian be required for a military officer, a report of the fact is to be made to the Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency, in his turn, is to hand it up to the Government for its orders.

This is good news to non-military men. The Nusseerabad case is not the first of its kind, as within the last ten years two civilians were turned out of their bungalows to make room for military officers, to the regret of the landlords.

While on the subject of military despotism, I may mention an arbitrary act on the part of an officer commanding a native regiment at this station perpetrated a few days ago. A respectable native, who had a marriage in his family, applied to the Cantonment Magistrate for permission to put up a pendal wherein to give a "burra khana" to his caste people. The permission was given, and the pendal put up. This came to the knowledge of the said Commanding Officer, and he immediately wrote to the Cantonment Magistrate requesting him to cancel the permission. The Cantonment Magistrate very properly refused to comply with the request. As the pendal was erected on ground belonging to the lines of his regiment, the Commanding Officer thought that his authority was supreme, and he accordingly sent a party of his sepoys to pull down the pendal. They went to work in earnest, and in the course of very little time the pendal was down.

The injured native intends to prosecute the Colonel, and has engaged the services of Mr. C. W. Allen, the ablest law agent in Poona, to act for him.—Yours faithfully,

Poona, 12th June. A. E. J.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is the matter with your Church-gate Street contemporary *now?* Generally he is content to jog along from day to day in a mildly-stupid Quaker's-dog sort of way; but yesterday he was visibly suffering from virtuous cramps, the indigestible article being apparently James Gordon Bennett. I have heard of this gentleman before—as a Scotchman who had shown, by the enterprise and dash that belong to great generals, what could be done to push expeditious journalism into a front place among the wonders of the last ...tury; as a forcible, though not very re... writer; and as a sportsman, who showed his ...thusiasm, even though it were through young ...ht, in his yacht contests with Britain—contests ...ch were honoured with the name of international struggles. That he is dead should have been a reason for ignoring much that was bad in him and speaking candidly of his great services to the newspaper reading public. Instead of doing this, your contemporary with but one vague, shadowy, idea dancing among his wool—(*vide* your own post)—that he should abuse Bennett, no matter how little he knew about him otherwise, has written a half-column of boyish superlatives about this man's "singular audacity," "utter and open unscrupulousness," "financial successfulness," "ambition," his being "pandorer to the worst pas...ions," his power of "making a colossal fortune ... the worst means a man ever employed ... that purpose within the limits prescribed by law," ... being "a notorious evil-doer," and (to finish ...fections from the rhetorical garden of cabbages that ...m now quoting from) his being a man so accustomed ...horse-whippings in "his abuse of what is destructive ...the best interests of morality" that "he took with ...grace that seemed natural his kickings and floggings, ...thering together at the same time the profits from ...hich they were no doubt regarded by him as a small ...scount" (whatever that may mean, O Liguum!) ...here is an excuse sought for this kind of writing ...y maundering a great deal about the virtue that ...ught to belong to the press, and "the purity and ...ignity of that great instrument of individual ...ducation and national progress, the newspaper ...ress." But is it either pure or dignified to ...dmit such addled abuse into the columns of an ...ndian newspaper respectable at all events by its ...raditions? If it is, it is the kind of virtue and ...ignity on which young Bennett, if he were near ...nough Church-gate Street, should engraft meekness ...nd long-suffering by the aid of a good cow-hide ...ong. But shudder not, Church-gate Street paper ...arriors; your virtue, your instrumentality in indi...idual and national education, are not likely to meet ...ith their due acknowledgments from the son of the ...an who pointed journalism to a land of talent and ...nterprise unknown before his hey-day, and of which ...ou are yet totally and happily innocent. So long as ...he mental scales of the editorial *Martinus ...cribleru*s are so nicely adjusted that they kick the ...eam on no subject, but go this way and that way, ...ust as you choose, he will never attain to the digni...y of being horsewhipped. For a journalist to be ...menable to horsewhipping he must first have two ...qualities—he must be bold and he must be decided; ...bold, because his editorial instinct sniffs clouds of pro...bable castigations while his pen is yet on paper: de...cided, because otherwise he will give nobody an oppor...tunity of knowing who ought to whip him. These ...are broad rules, to which there are exceptions, because ...a journalist may often be bold and deserve to be ...whipped without the prospect of a whipping, the parties ...abused, or relations of the parties abused, being too far away (as in this case) to render awkward scenes in ...the editorial room more than minutely probable. But ...perhaps this is more than cowardly than bold.

I wonder what "dishonest interests" and "bad passions" Mr. Bennett "shamefully pandered to" when he sent Stanley out to search for Livingstone with the splendid results we all know of; when he put such pressure upon the cable company that he was able to publish reports for the *New York Herald* of important House of Commons debates as soon as these could appear in the English morning papers; that he had a staff of correspondents all over the world, famous men and brilliant writers. His unscrupulousness was due to his keen desire to secure for his own paper the first and best news of any event, and in the rooms of the *New York Herald* I fancy that since his death many a story has been told about his bold and ingenious devices—sometimes by carrier pigeons, sometimes by special engine or special steam boat, at another time by pony and gig expresses, or at another by quick possession of the wire—to get for his subscribers morsels that all other members of the newspaper-reading world were without. His sharp practice stirred up great rivalry—a rivalry which communicated itself to the London dailies ...d the chief provincial journals of the United Kingdom—and of all this the reading public got the benefit in the shape of early and quick intelligence of any interesting event in any part of the world. But woolly brains may not be able to understand all this, and for effect prefer to spin a hank of virtuous newspaper sentimentality over poor Bennett's shortcomings. O, Sir Toby, thou hadst *Martinus* in thine eye when thou toldst Malvolio that though he were virtuous there *should* be more cakes and ale i' the land; aye, and by my troth, the newspaper world may have more James Gordon Bennetts who would not tolerate for an instant the acres of "peripatetic chatter" that extend over the columns, leading and otherwise, of the *Times of India* in the course of a year. I may as well, Sir, sign this letter to you in the spirit in which it has been written, and that is one of

13th June. INDIGNATION.

DR. BIRDWOOD ON COMPETITION AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

A MEETING of the East India Association was held in the hall of the Society of Arts in London on Tuesday, May 21st, when Dr. Geo. Birdwood, late of Bombay, and at present in charge of the Indian Department in the Exhibition at Kensington, read a paper on "Competition and the Indian Services." Mr. Eastwick, M.P., occupied the chair.

Dr. Birdwood said—"I have for long given thought to the question of appointing to the public service by competition, especially as bearing upon the Indian services, and have written much upon it; and some of you may chance to have read before, nearly all that I shall read about it to-day. It is impossible for me to say anything better on the general question of competition for the public services than the advice given by the late Sir G. C. Lewis—'Look to the points and paces of your steed, but do not rest the choice of a coach horse on the issue of a race for the simple reason that we do not want racers in harness'; or, again, than Lord Stanhope's saying—'It is of far more importance to have the mind well disciplined than richly stored, strong rather than full.' Yet the necessity for applying these precepts in appointing to the public service, and especially in the several cases of the Indian services, cannot be too often enforced. I am an unpiqued advocate of competition, but it must be thorough, inspired by the honest, hearty, and deliberate resolution to secure the best men going for the work required of them, searching out and finding without risk of failure the especial qualifications needed in each and every special case, and not a half-hearted reckless expedient for merely ridding the responsible Ministers of State of the intolerable nuisance of patronage; for they cannot shake off their responsibility with the burden of patronage. It would be too much to say as yet that the present system of competition for the public service in England is insincere in intention of a forethought, for it has been admitted from the first to be tentative only and not final; but it will certainly lie open to odium if, when it has practically proved inefficient, and threatens to prove mischievous, it is not reformed. In the case of the Indian Medical Service, for which no demand exists, competition has become a pretence, a delusion, and a snare. The Indian Civil Service is still fortunately—for quite fortuitously—in demand, and so long as it continues to be so—Britons being what they are—but little harm may possibly come of the present unscientific system of competition for it. But it is not the less the condemnation of the present system that it ignores absolutely that culture, and sense of responsibility which culture means, as the highest and one indispensable qualification of a governing class like the Indian Civilians. This conscientiousness which is the essence of the gentleman, which seems to come to the Englishman only of a certain disciplinary education, is natural to every Scotchman. It has passed into a proverb that all Scotchmen are gentlemen, and let me make the off-hand confession that the honestest, truest, heartiest objection which I have to the present one-sided system of competition is that it tells against Scotchmen. That objection alone—I say it in all sobriety—is insurmountable. But the present system of competition, whilst practically surrendering ministerial responsibility to an irresponsible commission of examiners, not only fails to secure the right men for the right place, but tends also to have a most deleterious effect on national education; and it is thoughtless of the interests of the failed—of the majority—who under this abominable system are forced to stake their all on the issue of an examination, as if competition were indeed but a cowardly and cruel shift to rid Ministers of the multitude of place-hunters, and not, as was the intention and hope of the great and illustrious men who advocated it and brought it to pass, a means for correcting the corruption of patronage without relieving ministerial responsibility (which indeed cannot really be got rid of, although in practice it is now in suspense,) for securing the ablest and best educated men for the public service, for diffusing education throughout all classes of the people and promoting national contentment, imperial aims, and worthy the nation which sought to embody them in a law. A paper examination is an unsatisfactory test of a man at its best, when its aim, the sole legitimate aim of examination, is to pass every candidate qualified to pass, and not to pluck a single man who ought to be passed. Such are university and college pass examinations and the leaving examination of Prussian schools, the first qualification for the public service in Russia. I have had a very great experience of there examinations, greater I presume than of any educationist of my age in England, and I for one would do away with even pass examinations. I would give the degree or other pass certificate as a certificate simply of a prescribed disciplinary course having been followed out and not passing a set of uncertain questions. Indeed, the only men who can rightly examine a man are his teachers, as is done in Edinburgh University and in Colleges founded on its model. But the express aim of a competitive steeple-chase examination is to trip up as many of the competitors as possible, to pluck not pass, and unfortunately and inevitably too often it plucks the very candidate that, under a scientific system, would have passed, the very man wanted in India, and passes those who ought to be plucked. I say advisedly that it is the competitive system which plucks the best men for the Indian civil service and passes the worst, and not the examiners, who have simply to examine faithfully to the system, the tripping up system, to set puzzling and even more than puzzling questions, not to test culture, which a single examination cannot test and can be tested only by the continuous trial examination involved in the continuous following out of a prescribed course of discipline. Mr. Matthew Arnold writes—'I once bore part in the examinations for the Indian civil service, and I can truly say that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were almost without exception the candidates whom I would not have appointed. They were crammed men, not formed men; the formed men were the public school men, but they were ignorant on the special matter of examination, English Literature.' And English Literature in the sense of the Civil Service Commissioners, means 'the Handbook of English Literature by Angus,' or Shaw's Students' English Literature. Another distinguished examiner for the Indian Civil Service himself pointed out to me one of the successful candidates of the year in which he had examined and who stood almost at the head of the list as the very type of an uneducated man. All that can be said of such a haphazard, 'happy-go lucky' and Philistine system of testing men for the public service is that, at its best and under the most fortunate circumstances, it is better than the abuse of patronage, when it is thoughtless or corrupt. At a competitive paper examination Mr. Grant Duff would have been inevitably tripped up for calling London as he did the other night 'this metropolis,' and Mr. Gladstone for calling St. Paul's as he did in the last Queen's Speech the metropolitan Cathedral. In vain would they plead abounding Cockney usage in defence." Dr. Birdwood went on to remark that it was, when applied to a service for which there was no competition, that this sham competitive system worked unmitigated evil. He referred to the Indian Medical Services which had long been out of demand. It had repeatedly happened that the candidates had barely outnumbered the appointments offered. This was simply to turn a service into a feast for the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind. He did not deny that many men of the highest accomplishments and scientific and professional ability had entered the Indian medical services under the new system, but it had admitted into these services scores and hundreds of men who would have had no chance of passing when Dr. Scott examined the nominees of the old Directors. While these services were out of demand they ought not to be thrown open to competition. "The old Directors' system of patronage" he continued, "was the very best for recruiting the Indian Medical Services, and I doubt if a better in its results will ever be found for even the, at present, sufficiently paid Civil Service. It is not a little singular indeed that whilst competition for the Indian Civil Service has produced as good administrators, and it may very probably be better judges than we had in India before, it has signally failed to produce any men like to the scholars, Orientalists, antiquaries, naturalists, and brilliant writers for whom India was indebted to Haileybury, a distinction in which one would have anticipated competition would have proved more famous. The Directors divided their patronage amongst themselves, and in this way each Director was made personally responsible for its administration. As a rule, they presented their nominations only to young men personally known to them, and if they departed from this salutary rule it was to present them for competition to some distinguished public school—Eton, Westminster, or Shrewsbury. That is my idea. Looking round amongst the families known to them from father to son, here the able son was selected for Haileybury, and there a personable, high-spirited boy for Addiscombe. This was after all a most prejudicial system for the families seemingly benefited, but it was an admirable plan for the Directors. Boys from the first moment that they showed any special character and ability were at once trained up for the special services that they were predestined to in India. Those of them who went to muscle were good examples of the English country gentleman, and always found useful work to do that they were found admirably suited for. If one of them ran to brain we got intellectual ability of an order no competitive examination can insure us, and the present competition system must always necessarily exclude. It is perfectly impossible for the new Civilian caste—our neo-Brahmins—to produce better men, intellectually speaking, than their predecessors were. They brought fresh and undrained energies to their office work; these too often bring energies worn and exhausted by excessive and premature toil over books. Those were familiar from father to son with the traditions and mysteries of the art of man-government: they learnt them by living them. These—I speak of course subject to obvious exceptions—these do not even know that they have to learn them." Dr. Birwood went on to remark that the present system of competition had necessarily severed the personal ties which bound the old India House and Company's servants together. It cut that tie, and suppressed the salutary interest in their servants which all masters by nature desire to take, and without which it was unreasonable to look for loyalty and independence of spirit and discipline amongst men. The old interest of the India House in their servants, and their reverence for the House and the old *esprit de corps* which bound the members of the service together, had all been destroyed at one blow by competition. When a young man was freely given an Indian appointment he was laid under an obligation to a fellow man for life; he might never see his benefactor again in this life, but in all his service his thoughts would all the more be to justify the selection of himself, and if ever he won credit to himself the chief pleasure of it would be in the satisfaction it was sure to give the Director who had served him. And these old Directors stimulated this sentiment of personal loyalty to their Government by following their servants with their goodness all their lives. Under the old Directors, when a young man landed in India he was taken in charge by a paternal serjeant major or by personal friends, who put him up to the ways of the country. But now, on landing, the young competitor, nobody's relative, had to shift for himself, without any idea how to do it. He was cheated right and left, outraged, defied, possibly incurred debts that he could never throw off again, and almost has certainly an inveterate hatred of the country and its people. He had known this neglect, and suffering kill young men outright. Then, under the old system, when the Indian service man came home it was part of the etiquette of their paternal system for him to call upon the Directors. It would be sheer impertinence for any Indian officer to call on the directors of the new Indian House as an act of simple homage. In France and Germany the governments in this way collected much useful information indirectly, which they could not come by directly, and acquired a hold on the services which bound them and the Governments together in the unity of a vital organisation. But nowadays, if the Secretary of State for India wanted civil servants, medical or other officers, he advertised for them. If they passed the conditions of the advertisement they got a letter by post to say so, and after a longer or shorter period, if they had miraculously escaped the dangers of the terrible middle passage, another letter came telling them to proceed to their destination at the other side of the globe. The Secretary of State could not and did not take any interest in servants he did not appoint, whom he did not see, and whose rights, privileges, and interests were being in consequence sacrificed one after the other, until at last the civil service of India was becoming as little sought after as the medical. It would be a complete compensation, indeed, for the apathy and indifference of the India Office if the competitive system was diffusing an interest in the Indian services and in India throughout the people of England. But this the present system of competition had emphatically failed to do. India had been thrown wide open through unrestricted competition to the people of England, and they simply would not have it. A supply of young men was merely kept up by one of the tricks of the trade of crammers. They impressed, crimped, quick, sharp boys for the service, and guaranteed their passing in consideration of a heavy premium. These boys must be quick and rich, or they had no chance. If a boy was not superficially clever, and could not pay their charge, they rejected him off-hand. Competition, in short, instead of opening up chances for poor men to rise in life yearly, made it more and more difficult for any but the rich to attempt the public services. The training required was absolutely injurious, and was good only for the competitive examination itself, and worthless for all else beyond as well as below it. To fail in the examination was bankruptcy in purse, in mind, and in soil. This system was really the closest nomination and closest monopoly, the gang of crammers being the directors of the new East India Competitive Examination Dodge Company (strictly limited), but which not even its undoubted success could make honourable. Some of the Indian services still remained closed against competition, and it was remarkable that, although paid infinitely less than the competitive services, they attracted better men. Thus the very best official Europeans in India were found in the uncovenanted services and educational departments and ecclesiastical establishments. The university and public school men systematically avoided the civil services, and the accidental presence of any one of them in those services was owing to his being the son or nephew of an old Indian, the very man who of old would have received a nomination from a director; and thus already the administrative service of India was being outmatched and literally overpowered by the open professions—the law, the press, and commerce—all of which attracted superior men from England. And the last blow had been given to the personal reputation of the British Government in India by the virtual exclusion of Europeans for the future from the Uncovenanted Civil Service. "The corrective of the abuses of competition is nigh at hand and unquestionably commonplace: to throw the public services open to the public schools, the Government inspected schools, and Universities throughout the United Kingdom, I would distribute whatever appointments were going in turn to every public school, college, and university in Great Britain and Ireland, reserving a fixed proportion, say one-third, of the covenanted and two-thirds of the uncovenanted appointments under the Government of India for the Indian universities and schools. The appointments to subordinate services and grades I would give to the elementary schools, clerkships to the grammar schools, the higher civil and military appointments to the great public schools such as Eton and Harrow, Marlborough and Wellington, professional appointments to the professional colleges, and appointments in the Diplomatic and Indian Civil Services to the Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin, Calcutta and Bombay, Montreal and Melbourne, exacting in the case of the military and Indian Civil Services additional special training in some service institution like Haileybury College and Addiscombe, and in the case of the Diplomatic service a fixed period of probation at some foreign court. The responsible Minister of State should determine the class of schools, primary, secondary, and the higher, from which the different public services should severally be filled, and the selection of the young men from the schools nominated by Government should be made by the masters and governors of the school under the supervision of commissioners appointed by Her Majesty. The best of examiners is he who examines his own pupils. He should accept every eligible candidate offering himself, but in the event of the eligible candidates exceeding the number of appointments offered, a practical competitive examination should be held a competition in which marks should be given for every gift, natural or artificial, inherited or acquired, held good, and which gives a man advantage amongst men, as birth, a splendid constitution, a goodly presence, or distinguished manners—any special talent—or wealth. I would give a boy very heavy marks for an illustrious father. We do so with pigs, horses, dogs, and in the vegetable kingdom as well as the bestial, and all else being equal a pedigree should get marks as much as pedigree wheat. It is indeed peculiarly desirable in respect of the feelings of the people of India and in regard to the acceptability of our rule with them to favour the sons of distinguished Indian officials in appointing to the Indian services. I would deduct also marks from a boy for a dishonourable father. Beyond gainsaying, much of the inefficiency of administration typical of the present generation of English officials is owing to the fact that the Government of the country has all too long been left into the hands of men born outside the hitherto governing families of land, into hands used for generations to spin cotton and boil soap. In the end it will prove to have been a most salutary reformation as it will gradually instruct the whole nation in 'imperial arts.' But meanwhile it has become the perilous virtue of bitter necessity that the charity of every one of you toward each other aboundeth continually; and might we not almost wish that for these new men there might have been some system of competitive examination between them and power, under which just so many marks as they got for themselves should have been taken away again for their fathers into the third and fourth generation back? . . . . . The greatest reproach of the system of competitive examination is that it checks the national tendency of English schools towards diversity of teaching, and tends to reduce them all to a Chinese uniformity and stagnation. Its tendency must be not only to a dead level of education, but to the very death of the intellectual soul of a people. At this moment the whole education of numberless young Englishmen consists in reading up the questions set during the last 15 years at the competitive examinations of H. M.'s Civil Service Commissioners. This is all the education that they bring to the public service, and unfortunately for themselves also it fits them for nothing else but the public service, or failing that, for pothouse politicians and political agitation. . . . . In short, competition, as at present conducted, is an unqualified curse—in the case of the Indian Civil Service potential rather than actual—to the public services, to its victims, whether successful or unsuccessful, and to national education and the national character, intellectual and moral. But rightly conducted, throwing the services open to the public schools, it would stimulate education and culture among all classes of the people, provide the different public services with men of the precisely different training and qualifications required for them, and this with injury to no man, for undisciplined formed man is sure not to fail in life, although he may fail once, twice, or thrice in trying to get into the public service. As regards the Indian Civil Service by itself, it would practically be conceding all that is desired, if the later rule of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners excluding from the competition all men above twenty were rescinded and the maximum age of candidates raised to 23. This would at once re-open the competition to men who had completed a University education and enable the Secretary of State to insist on the B. A. degree of all civil servants. Had this rule existed from the first it would have excluded from the earlier sets of competition-wallahs such strong men as Aitchison, Wyllie, West, Pedder, and Peile, and many others who have made a bright name for themselves, and sustained the highest character the Indian Civil Service has ever borne." Dr. Birdwood expressed a desire to see Haileybury and indeed Addiscombe also revived in the institution recently established (specially for training Civil Engineers) at Cooper's Hill. He ventured to say that at the college there the system of competitive entrance examinations had already been found to be most unsatisfactory. He spoke in the dark, and trusted he was in error, and that the college might indeed vindicate the lines applied by Pope to Denham's poem—

"On Cooper Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain or while Thames shall flow."

Dr. Birdwood went on to insist that our rule in India rested on the personal character of the men belonging to our Indian Services and emphatically on that of the Civilians. The teeming millions of India were well affected to our rule, but with the passive loyalty characteristic of village communities. The fate of India had always been decided by armies in the field without the people ever taking or caring to take any part in the contention. He regretted that the British Government has sought to stereotype, on the Western Presidency, the ryotwaree tenure and village system, thereby greatly hindering the growth of a landlord class, without which no independent spirit of intelligent loyalty to our rule could exist. Nothing could be happier than the condition of the Indian ryot as we had made it for him—as a mere animal. The ryotwaree system was admirably adapted for fattening the ryot up, like a calf, for the knife of the "able revenue officer," but it preserved a subject race in a state of brutal ignorance and selfishness and sacrificed all that made the true greatness and safety of States. In 1857 we tasted the fruits of ignorance and barbarity, and saw with what care the designing might act upon an ignorant people and to what lengths of unutterable cruelty these could go when they had once cast off the only fetters which restrained them. The educated and higher mercantile classes were honest and truthful, and in the most absolute sense were loyal towards the British Government. The most perfect illustration of intellectual truthfulness he had ever known was the so-called "lying Mahratha." Moral truthfulness was strongly characteristic of the Settee class of Bombay as of the Teutonic race. The natives of India, in short, were in no sense our inferiors, whilst in some senses they were our superiors. They would, for example, give our boys no chance in competitive examinations under the present system if they could only all get to London. Physically of course, by accident of geographical position, they were a weaker race. We ruled them by the law which made the stronger and worldly-wiser ever prevail in this world—by the right of conquest—and for our good and not theirs, except as that might be involved in our own. Our rule depended on ourselves, and so long as we understood this rightly our Indian Empire would remain like the house built on a rock which floods and tempests could not shake. This was what gave the question of competition and the Indian services such grave importance in his eyes. "The moment," he said in conclusion, "is critical. On all sides we find men's hearts failing them for fear about India and for looking after those things that are coming. I do not pretend to make light of this fearful-looking far-off judgment, although this state of the national mind is the greatest danger that in my opinion threatens India. But I believe that while we are true to ourselves we shall always rule India with profit and credit to ourselves and with acceptability to the natives, and that the brave, wise, and humane and good of the English race must have run to water before we can fail in or quail before the task."

[We shall publish our report of the discussion on the above paper to-morrow.]

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY evening a signal was hoisted at the Castle flag-staff indicating that the barometer had fallen.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. J. F. Taylor, B.A., has been appointed temporarily to officiate in the chair of History, Elphinstone College.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. J. G. Bühler, Ph. D., Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, has been confirmed in the appointment.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—Mr. F. Keilhorn, Ph. D., Acting Principal Deccan College, has been promoted to the list of senior Professors of the third grade.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—A correspondent from Ahmednuggur states that there was a good fall of rain in the district on the 7th and 8th inst., but the heat was still unbearable.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Bhowanee Doolub, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined five rupees.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday the 8th June was 36 feet; on the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 4-tenths.

WATER IN THE KATRIZ TANK, POONA.—From the heavy fall of rain on the Ghauts for three successive days, since Sunday last, there is now five feet of water in the Katriz Tank.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND ASSOCIATION.—In another column we publish a list of subscriptions to the Sailors' Home. The institution, we believe, is at present much in need of pecuniary assistance.

BARODA.—Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hughes, M.D., assumed temporary medical charge of the Baroda Residency on the 1st inst., pending arrival of the medical officer appointed to succeed the late Surgeon Major Rimington.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, a Hindoo named Doorga Linga, a labourer employed on board the steam ship Riga, was seriously hurt by a heavy piece of iron falling over his head. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NEGLIGENT POLICE RAMOOSEE.—Mahomed Khan Kassum Khan, a police ramoosee, was charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee with neglect of duty, in having allowed a prisoner to escape from his custody. The magistrate adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him eight rupees.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo woman named Casebaycee, who arrived here from Sattara about seven months ago, obtained a warrant against two persons named Lalljee and Mummora, charging them with cheating, in respect of certain ornaments.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Woodward, the Acting Second Magistrate, sentenced one Khudabux Mitab, a well known character, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, belonging to a Mussulman named Mahomed Hoossein.

A CHINAMAN SENT TO JAIL.—A Chinaman named Acque Ackoon was charged in the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering about at the Byculla Club and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A MAHOMEDAN CANDIDATE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Mahomed Hussain Hakim, a matriculated student of the Bombay University, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Wednesday, and adduced evidence as regards his present age, in order to enable him to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service examination.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Muncherjee Cursetjee, clerk to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., appeared at the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Mr. Tilly, the chief officer of the ship Oriflamme, on a charge of assault against his person while on board the above ship. The case will be heard on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

THE BROACH CASE.—In noticing the further hearing of the charges of criminal breach of trust and forgery in the Court of the full-power magistrate of Broach we yesterday made an unfortunate mistake in stating that the charges were preferred against Bomansha Jamsetjee and Byramjee Framjee. The fact is that the charges were preferred against Bomansha Jamsetjee by Mr. Byramjee Framjee.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd June 1872, Rs. 2,18,85,133; add silver received during the week, Rs. 1,12,029; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,49,987; total balance, Rs. 2,12,47,175 There are in addition 1,39,713 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Hindoos named Crushna and Nagoo were charged, at the instance of one Munajee Bhowanjee, with enticing away a married woman. On the evidence adduced the magistrate considered that the charge was a vexatious one, and therefore fined the complainant Rs. 40, which sum was ordered to be paid to defendants as amends.

OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER OF THE MUNICIPALITY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mahomed Ally Ebram, Nooroodin Futtey Ahmed, and Succoo Meeah Ally Saheb, were charged with wilfully obstructing Ruttonjee Rustomjee, a bill receiver in the employ of the Municipality, while in the execution of his duty. The prisoners were convicted and fined in the sum of ten rupees each.

PLEADERS' SUNNUDS.—The High Court of Judicature at Bombay has issued sunnuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts mentioned:—Mr. Mahadeo Sadashio Vaze, to practise at Ratnagherry; Mr. Mahadeo Gangadher Wotoodkar, at Ahmednuggur; Mr. Maneksha Jehangirsha, vakeel High Court, at Belgaum; Mr. Virbhudsapa bin Virbusapa, at Dharwar; Mr. Harishanker Balkrishna, vakeel High Court, at Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara; and Mr. Jehangir Merwanji, vakeel High Court, at Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—Yesterday at the High Court, the case of Sobhagchund Bhychund v. Navalchund Oodychund was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. It was first called on Tuesday last, but had to be postponed for want of eight days' clear notice. The action was brought to recover Rs. 12,374 in respect of the sale of pearls to the defendant of the total value of Rs. 17,374. Defendant had been credited with Rs. 5,000 received on account. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 12,374, with interest and costs. Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.—Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, a partner in the firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., merchants, appeared before the Senior Magistrate of Police on Wednesday, and laid an information against a Parsee named Dorabjee Pallonjee, landing contractor in the employ of the firm, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of 54 tons of coals. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said—"I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., merchants. One Dorabjee Pallonjee, Parsee landing contractor, has been in the employ of my firm abovenamed, and as such it was his duty to land cargo and store and deliver it as required; delivery to be made to such persons as my said firm should direct in writing, and payment for goods delivered being made to my said firm direct. That having been entrusted with a quantity of coal, forming portion of the cargo of the steam ship Scanderia, of which my said firm are consignees, now in the harbour of Bombay, the said Dorabjee Pallonjee wrongfully and dishonestly appropriated and sold without the knowledge or consent of my said firm about 54 tons of coals to one Dorabjee Nowrojee, and has delivered the said coals to the said Dorabjee Nowrojee. The said Dorabjee Pallonjee has not accounted to my said firm for the said 54 tons of coals, or the value thereof, and I charge Dorabjee Pallonjee with criminal breach of trust, with regard to the 54 tons of coals, under the provisions of section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be granted for his apprehension." The magistrate ordered a warrant to issue as prayed for. In the course of the afternoon the accused surrendered himself. Dr. Dallas, who appeared on his behalf, applied to His Worship to admit him to bail. The magistrate granted the application, and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 3,000, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,500 each.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 11th June, was 362, being 2 more than in the preceding week, 45 more than the total of the week ending 13th June 1871, and 48 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 237 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including districts not specified above)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	16,817	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	6
Fort, Southern	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,565	3	11	...	2	...	...	...	12	11
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Market	14,432	2	10	...	3	...	2	...	23	16
Mandwee	35,031	3	11	...	5	1	1	...	32	12
Chaukla	38,903	1	9	...	3	1	2	...	21	9
Dumbarkharee	48,849	2	10	...	4	2	3	...	27	16
Dongree	25,257	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	14	9
Dhobeetalao	36,993	7	6	...	2	...	3	...	23	12
Pannawarree	20,527	2	8	...	2	1	...	...	13	2
Bhooleshwar	36,106	5	8	1	3	2	2	1	27	7
Kharatalao	22,980	1	6	...	1	1	1	1	13	13
Koombarwara	28,036	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	11	15
Khetwaree	24,468	4	6	...	2	1	1	...	18	15
Girgaum	20,425	3	8	...	6	1	1	...	27	9
Chinchpokli	7,647	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	4
Walkeshwar	9,760	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	4
Mahaluxmee	9,829	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
Mazagon	20,394	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	12
Parwaree	11,098	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
Kamathepoora	75,484	1	12	...	1	2	3	...	40	17
Parel	13,060	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	8
Seoree	4,442	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Sion	12,477	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	7	5
Mahim	14,774	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	5
Worlee	10,936	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	10
Harbour	22,171	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	...
Bombay	646,636	45	121	2	41	27	33	7	362	237
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		37	91	5	39	41

which will no doubt be highly interesting to many of our local readers.—*Ibid.*

HYDERABAD LOCAL FUNDS.—From an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditure of Local Funds in the Hydrabad collectorate for the year 1870-71, we find that the balance standing to the credit of those Funds, on the 1st of April 1870, was Rs. 1,32,394-14-7. The realizations during the year were as follows:—One anna Cess, Rs. 85,090-14-11; Three per cent. Jagheer Cess, Rs. 2,297-11-7. Cattle Pound Fund, Rs. 14,793-6-3; Ferry Fund, Rs. 3,533-5; Fisheries, Rs. 22,243-6-4; Traveller's Bungalow Fees, Rs 488-8; Contributions, Rs. 1,039-8; and Refunds and Fines, Rs. 76,510-13-11. The expenditure during the year stood as follows:—Civil Buildings, Rs. 4,950; Communications, Rs. 1,17,104-8-1; Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Rs. 13,235-8-7; Repairs to Civil Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c., Rs. 47,967-14-1; and Establishments and Contingencies, Rs. 62,626-14-11. The balance on hand on the 31st of May 1871, to complete unfinished works, and for expenditure on other works of 1871-72, was Rs. 86,507-10-11.—*Ibid.*

A DANGEROUS FIRE AT MOBAR.—An extensive fire broke out on Friday about 1 P.M., at the R. A. stables. The aspect of affairs on its discovery was anything but pleasant, the magazine being in close proximity to where the fire originated. The Artillery were quickly on the spot and loosened the horses, not a single accident occurring; the Infantry, 1-11th, soon after arrived, but were "late for work." These stables were only in course of erection, although near completion, and many are of opinion that the thatchers employed by P. W. Department accidentally fired the place when smoking, others say that some syces supposed to be in liquor were smoking in the horse lines and caused the fire; however all is but conjecture, and apparently the origin of the fire will remain undiscovered; there were no horses injured, yet much damage was done, the charred stone walls of three neat pendalls being the only remnant left of the recent really nice convenient stables of the R. A. —*Delhi Gazette.*

CACHAR.—A friend writing from Cachar, under date the 1st instant, gives the following account of the weather at that place:—

Cachar, 1st June.—"Water, water, everywhere and not a drop to drink," faintly represents our case. We have threatenings of rain, and the heavens hold out delusive meteorological promises of moisture, but alas our expectations are not realized. Day follows day and there's no rain—*an contraire*, a hot scorching sun, which is burning up the plant and keeping back the flushes. To-day it's alternate cloud and sunshine and perhaps has begun a new kind of weather which may commence with a slight shower as we had this morning, go on to heavy rain and finally develope into a small flood. How much of the success of tea planting depends upon the weather! C— of N— did a tremendously lucky stroke of business in transplanting a few days ago. He has scarcely lost a plant, but such luck falls to the lot of a very few.—*Bengal Times*, June 8.

THE PUNISHMENT TO OFFICERS FOR BEING DRUNK ON DUTY.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL will assemble shortly at Allahabad to investigate a charge brought by the Rewah Rajah against Lieutenant Gibson, B. S. C., and it is not improbable that Captain Lindsay, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, will be brought before a similar tribunal on a charge of misconduct when on duty as commanding the Viceroy's escort on the occasion of Lord Northbrook's visit to Cawnpore. We should like to see officers of the Indian Army dealt with as those of the Royal Army when they happen to over-indulge in strong waters, whether the offence be committed when on duty or otherwise. Let them have the option of retiring or standing a court-martial. The mere fact of being drunk and incapable in a gentleman in civil life is visited with a fine of five shillings. The crime of drunkenness in an officer is undoubtedly a serious offence. It would be amply met by compelling him to quit the service in place of trying him by a court-martial. We think dismissal by sentence of such a court is too severe for an offence so leniently treated in civil life. A case occurred not six months ago of a commanding officer in a British regiment being in an incapable state at the head of his regiment He has since sold out and realised the price of his commission. He proved himself unworthy of serving in the army and very properly was desired to quit it, but he may still be a respectable member of society notwithstanding his weakness.

We are no advocates for drunkenness either in civil life or more particularly in the army where such misconduct might lead to incalculable mischief. But we cannot understand why one officer should be allowed to sell out quietly and another of a different army should be tried and, if convicted, dismissed. Let it be understood that drunkenness in officers will not be tolerated for a moment, and that should an officer commit himself habitually, or once when on duty, he must quit the army. If he prefers to be tried by a court martial, let him have the option, since there may be a doubt as to the offence.

BRAHMO DISSENSIONS.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

Now that the difference which lately sprang out between some Brahmos respecting the question of female liberty has been virtually adjusted, another cause of secret disaffection seems to be at work in the minds of certain other members of our church. By reason of particular deficiencies in their private lives, so natural in the early stage of the career of a church, a number of Brahmos have been losing the esteem of their fellow-brethren, and the feeling of consequent humiliation has urged them on to question the conduct of those who denounce their shortcomings. The young men of our community, fresh in the vigour of life, and ardently enthusiastic in the absence of all worldly experience, impatient of wrong, and unforgiving of weakness, take the principal part in the work of denunciation. Those against whom the accusations go, feel naturally offended, and wish to curb the forwardness of the young men. Both parties look for support to the Brahmo missionaries. These last are placed in a delicate position. However much they may wish to be patient and forgiving, they cannot justify what is unjust, and paint in bright colours what is really wrong. Nor can they, on the other hand, always afford to encourage youthful rashness and the vanity which springs from the unreflecting self-confidence, of newly-arrived young men. The result of this is, that the Brahmo missionaries are heartily abused by both parties. The *zemindars'* paper has prominently inserted, with jubilant triumph, the effusions of unripe youthful brains with editorial remarks thereon. And certain other individuals, among whom we should be sorry to reckon any Brahmo of respectability, have on their turn stumped up a man of straw to denounce the Brahmo missionaries. The person who has been made to figure in the columns of the *Friend of India* and the *Englishman*, will, wherever his antecedents are known, carry sufficient contradiction to his own sentiments, and without wasting on him the powder and shot of which he is not worth, we may do him the justice to remark that he is only an extreme case among some of those Brahmos who, unable or unwilling to reform their lives, are forced by the moral pressure which their church exercises upon them, to vilify those whom erewhile they extolled and followed. Their anger is quite intelligible, though, not quite as commendable. But the leaders of the Brahmo Somaj are not worthy of their position if they cannot afford to overlook the impotent attacks of the backward members of their church-men who want to make up for their weakness, by their rage, and have thus their vengeance for the discretion which their lives strongly elicit.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CALCUTTA AQUEDUCTS.

(*Englishman.*)

IT would be difficult to conceive a more telling commentary on the way in which the municipal affairs of this city have been mismanaged, or on the extent to which one man has been allowed to usurp all real power, than the destruction of the aqueducts. Public property, which it will cost between two and three lakhs of rupees to replace in a most imperfect manner, the actual value of which was several lakhs more, and which must have cost a still greater sum in its construction, is utterly swept away and destroyed by the unauthorised act of one single individual. This would have been bad enough had the act of destruction been carried out in a night. But it actually occupied months in its perpetration, during which time the whole of the justices must have been fully aware of what was going on, and yet not a voice is raised of either enquiry or expostulation. Some private individuals, out of regard, not for the public property in danger, but for their own pockets, hesitated to take certain order with the portions of the duct in front of their houses, with the result of being bullied by the Chairman, and told that in case of their failure to carry out the work, it would be done by the myrmidons of that official at their expense. But beyond this no question seems to have been raised regarding either the propriety of destruction or the authority under which it was committed.

The fact is, that the European population were not interested in the aqueducts, from which they derived no benefit, while the natives were as dumb as the other animals to which they were specially useful. Ready enough to cry out about any fancied grievances, they have neither the intelligence nor the spirit to speak out when a real practical injury is openly perpetrated in their very midst. When it is discovered that a large sum of money is required to repair a portion of the mischief, then, and not before, is any one struck with the fact that a wrong has been done, and even then the first hint on the subject does not come from a native.

Legally responsible for the damage inflicted, Mr. Hogg is, of course, practically irresponsible. He might be sued; and we see no reason why he should not be cast in full damages for the loss to the rate-payers. But he is not worth the powder and shot that would have to be expended for the purpose; and we may be perfectly sure that he will go scot-free, while his victims pay. Such is municipal government in the capital of British India; such the local Government seems contented that it should continue to be.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

THE following details of the suffering in Persia are taken from a letter by a traveller between Meshed and Teheran. "Hitherto we had seen no actual suffering from the famine though people are grateful for bread or money, and we have heard terrible stories of deaths and wholesale emigration to Seistan, or of people putting themselves intentionally in the way of the Turcomans, preferring a life of cruel slavery but with bread to eat, to the unendurable pangs of hunger. As we neared Meshed for the last three marches we have become used to seeing human bones by the roadside, evidently those of people flying from the famine districts. Now and again we saw a few rags and bones lying round a shallow grave rifled by wild beasts. But between this (Meshed) and the capital we are led to expect more and worse sights of the kind, for the harvest will not have been reaped when we reach Teheran. A relation of the Price Governor here, himself a man in authority, tells us that Khorassan has lost a hundred thousand of its population by the famine, of whom 24,000 perished in Meshed. We shall soon be approaching the telegraph, when the difficulties which beset correspondence will be happily diminished. The Afghans, however, have carried our daks splendidly, letters having reached us here in 28 days from Peshawur. The other day a missing dak was brought in on foot, the bearers of it, two Heratee horsemen, having had a narrow escape from some Turcoman robbers who steal their horses and would of course have carried the riders into slavery if they had not taken refuge up a steep hill."—*Pioneer.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 9th May.

THE Ameer advised Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, to get married to the young widow of the late General Feramorz Khan, Commander-in-Chief, and he, after accepting His Highness's advice, said that, on his arrival at Toorkistan, he would make some arrangements for carriage and other articles required for this ceremony and then summon her at that place.

The day before yesterday the Naib proceeded from Deh Mazung, and started yesterday (quickly from Arghana towards Toorkistan.

Two hundred people from Candahar complained before the Ameer against General Safdar Ali Khan, (1st) that they should receive the remaining value of the supplies furnished by them last year for the troops at Cabul, and (2nd) that they should be exempted from giving men for employment in the new infantry regiments. The Ameer directed Mustowfee Habibullah Khan to pay all what may be due to them for grain, &c., according to the account papers; and, with reference to the second question, said to them in anger as follows:

"The reason of my collecting men from Candahar for enlistment in infantry regiments has been this, that as you have often complained against the Cabul troops, I intended to employ Candaharees for Candahar. If, however, you are annoyed with this determination, I will not take even one man from you, and will rather dismiss all the people of Candahar, who are already in my service, deputing the Cabul troops for the protection of Candahar, but you will not be allowed to complain again against them."

In reply to this they petitioned that, if there be a son in any family fit for Government employ, the Government officials can take him, otherwise the members of the family should not be called on to give money instead of him. The matter has not been decided as yet.

CABUL, 13th May.

A LETTER from Mustowfee Abdullah Khan, accountant of Toorkistan, reached Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, at Gardan Diwar, to the effect that a sepoy of the Infantry regiment, under command of Colonel Shurfudin Khan at Tukhtapul, had caused some injury to the garden of some person, and the Colonel put him in confinement under a guard for this misbehaviour; but about fifty sepoys of the same regiment went over to the house of the Colonel, and, after showing great disrespect to him, forcibly obtained the release of the prisoner. As soon as the Naib read over this letter he proceeded, without followers, to Toorkistan and submitted the above-mentioned letter to the Ameer in original. After mastering the contents of the same His Highness has written to the Naib that, if possible, he should at once apprehend the rebels and have them blown from guns, otherwise he should send them over to Cabul to receive this punishment for their grossly insubordinate conduct as a warning to others.

It was mentioned in the diary of the 2nd instant that Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, had been directed to make preparations to proceed to his province; and, again, it was reported in the diary of the 9th instant that some of the people of Candahar, being annoyed with the oppression of General Safdar Ali Khan, commanding the troops at Candahar, have come to complain against him to Cabul. Safdar Ali has lately sent a letter to the Ameer that these people have gone to Cabul to complain falsely against him, at the instigation of Sirdar Noor Ali Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan. Sirdar Shere Ali petitioned the Ameer, through Mustowfee Habibullah Khan, that he is not willing to accept the government of Candahar if General Safdar Ali Khan is allowed to remain in that place. His Highness has been annoyed with Shere Ali Khan for the above two causes, and his departure has consequently been deferred.

Khudai Nazir Khan, Wardak, Governor of Ghuzni, has arrived at Cabul with three infantry regiments, which he has recently entertained.

THE NEW AUDITOR AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

AT last the long contention between the India Office and the Treasury, regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Sir George Jameson, has been settled in a manner satisfactory, we hope, to both parties. Some time ago it was understood that General Hannyngton had been named by the Duke of Argyll for the post of Auditor to the India Office; but Mr. Lowe insisted on the appointment of some outsider whose independence should not seem to be narrowed by his previous connection with the Indian Services. He held, not unreasonably, that the accounts of a great State Department should not be audited by a servant of that department. The Duke for his part was equally obstinate in asserting his right to appoint whomsoever he chose to the post lately held by an old Indian officer. At length the difficulty has been overcome by the nomination of Sir Charles Jackson, whose recent services at the head of the commission for inquiring into the failure of the Old Bank of Bombay must have been duly appreciated by many of our readers. Sir Charles is already known to the general public by his efforts to expose and repair the financial blundering of the Brighton Railway Company. On his Indian experiences as judge at different times of the Supreme Courts in Calcutta and Bombay, and as member of the defunct Legislative Council of India after the Mutiny, there is no need to dwell. The India Office has secured for itself a clearheaded accountant, and Mr. Lowe has accepted a compromise which cannot be said to impugn his favourite principle.—*Home News.*

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, May 24.)

IT would be premature to discuss the subject of the Kooka executions fully till the whole of the papers are before the public. What we know at present upon the subject is that the Government of India have dismissed Mr. Cowan from the service, and have severely censured and have punished Mr. Forsyth, though the punishment in his case is far less severe than that awarded to Mr. Cowan. The reason of the distinction and the specific grounds on which the Government took their course must no doubt have been publicly announced in India. It may indeed be inferred from the telegrams that this has been already done. A remark made in the letter of our Indian correspondent published by us a few days ago throws a good deal of light on the matter. He observes that there was a conflict of evidence as to the precise time when Mr. Cowan received orders not to execute his prisoners in a summary manner. It would therefore appear as if there was a question whether Mr. Cowan did not act in distinct disobedience to positive orders, which, of course, would make a very great difference in his conduct. It is probable that this and other matters connected with the subject, and in particular the grounds of the course taken with regard to Mr. Forsyth, will be made clear in a week or a fortnight.

In the meantime some observations on the subject are suggested by the letter to Mr. Kinnaird from Sir Donald M'Leod, published in the *Times*. As Sir Donald M'Leod was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from 1865 to 1870, his opinion deserves careful attention. The letter itself, however, seems to us weak. It it difficult to see what position its writer means to take up. He begins by saying, "It is not for me to criticise the acts of the Government of India, who are in possession of more information than we possess here, and have doubtless conscientiously decided in accordance with what they consider to be the interests of the Government and the country." He then says that he "does not hesitate to express his opinion," which is, that the orders of the Government of India were wrong. After giving some reasons for this, he says—"I do not pretend to judge whether the execution of the Kookas was or was not, under the circumstances, the most judicious course to adopt; but when it has been deliberately adopted by conscientious, painstaking men, with the hearty approval of all on the spot, the policy of visiting it with condign punishment is a very different question. And if the Government by their decision have acted, as I believe they have acted, in entire opposition to the opinions of the Punjab community, European and native, they have, in my opinion, incurred a very serious responsibility—a grave view of the subject, which cannot, I think, be materially affected by any further information that the Indian Government can send us."

Sir Donald will not criticise the Government of India at all. He does criticise them severely, and his criticism is that they "have incurred a very serious responsibility" (which is either a mere truism, or an assertion that they were wrong) by "acting in entire opposition to the opinions of the Punjab community." Sir Donald says, in short, "I will not criticise the Government of India; but they must be wrong because they differed from my correspondents in the Punjab." This is not in itself a very promising contribution to the discussion of the question. It is, moreover, open to the criticism that it contains upon its face one grave error of the highest importance Sir Donald says that the Government of India has acted "in entire opposition to the opinions of the Punjab community, European and native." The telegram which informed us of their decision stated that the head of that community, the present Lieutenant-Governor, had stated that he from the first disapproved Mr. Cowan's conduct, and regarded the execution of the Kookas as altogether unnecessary. Sir Donald M'Leod omits this. Perhaps he forgot it, perhaps he thought it immaterial, and this latter view derives some support from the strange fact that Sir Donald appears to think that it does not much matter whether the execution of the Kookas "was or was not under the circumstances, the most judicious course." It is enough that it was "deliberately adopted by painstaking, conscientious men." Sir Donald's opinion would appear to be that the duty of the Government of India is to allow its subordinates to set aside the law with impunity whenever they think it "judicious;" and to approve of their acts, whether right or wrong, if only the agents are "painstaking and conscientious." It seems to us that to put to death fifty persons, many of them severely wounded, without trial, without discrimination, illegally, and in a most repulsive manner, must be one of two things—a great crime, or a dreadful necessity. To regard it as a course more or less judicious, as something which a man might do, as a singularly atrocious and deliberate murderer once said his crime was committed, "in an unguarded moment," is altogether to misunderstand its character. Sir Donald observes, in another part of his letter, that the whole service appears to have been "astonished" at the views taken of this transaction by the Government of India. If the "whole service" thinks so very little of illegally blowing away fifty persons from guns, it is highly desirable that they should be astonished into a better conception of their duty.

With regard to the grounds of Sir Donald M'Leod's opinion several observations arise. No one doubts the importance of the crisis. The only question is how it is to be dealt with. The decision of the Government of India is simply this—that the Kooka insurrection should have been dealt with in the ordinary course of law, and that Mr. Cowan deserved exemplary punishment for presuming to deal with it by unauthorized and illegal massacre. In considering the merits of this determination it must be remembered what the course of law in India, and indeed in England, is. Whatever is necessary in order to put down actual revolt or to detain or prevent the escape of prisoners is legal. If Mr. Cowan had cut down the insurgents whilst resisting in the open field to the last man, or if, finding his force too small to guard his prisoners when they surrendered, or being thr atened by other forces so that it was impossible for him both to guard his prisoners and to attack other rebels in arms, he had put his prisoners to death, he would have acted legally. Surely this "state of the law gives the utmost scope that can be required for "vigorous and independent action!" What more, indeed, can any one do or even wish to do? One thing only. He may wish to act in such a way as he thinks likely to terrify other persons. In order to effect this purpose, he may slaughter his prisoners in a manner specially contrived to strike terror. By the same rule he might mutilate or torture them. Those who think that it was within Mr. Cowan's discretion to blow forty-nine men away from guns in order to produce a good moral impression upon the 100,000 Kookas who, as Sir Donald tells us, are scattered over the Punjab, must, if they are consistent, think that he might have commuted their punishment had he thought fit into mutilation, that he might have cut off their hands and feet after the manner of Runjeet Singh and Aviabhie, and have left them to crawl back as they could to their villages as a warning to others. There is in principle no difference at all between this and what was actually done. It would have been impossible to overlook Mr. Cowan's conduct without affirming the principle that every district officer in India is entitled, whenever he thinks it desirable, to set aside the established law of the land, and to substitute for it a new procedure and new punishments devised by himself. Mr. Cowan thought it right to blow men away from guns. Other officers might have preferred crucifixion or impaling. Could the Government of India have admitted a principle which would justify this? Can India be governed at all on civilized principles if such things are to be done? It appears to us that the magnitude of the danger is not the question. The question is the necessity for the execution. Concede for the sake of argument that Mr. Cowan had to deal with an attempt as serious as the Mutiny of 1857, and suppose that he had time and opportunity to bring the prisoners to trial, surely he ought to have done so. He ought, if it was possible (and the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab say that it was possible), to have delivered the rebels over to the civil power. They would have dealt with them shortly and sharply enough.

There is another side of this question which must be dealt with. What, it may be asked, ought the public at large to infer from the fact that officers like Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan took rightly or wrongly so serious a view as they did take of the Kooka rising? Does not their action prove that they regarded it as a spark in a powder magazine? and if that view is true, or if it is anything like the truth, can it be wise on the part of the Government of India to punish with so much severity an excess of eagerness in stamping it out, and to warn their officers with so much emphasis that they must observe what may be a dilatory procedure in the face of emergencies in which hours may be of inestimable importance?

Several inferences may be drawn from the fact that Messrs Forsyth and Cowan took the view which they did take; and two of those inferences are of high importance, as they throw great light on the course taken by the Government of India. The first inference is the obvious one that the normal condition of affairs in India is extremely critical and dangerous. How any human being who is aware of the magnitude of the empire, of the extraordinary relative weakness of the force, military and civil, by which it is controlled, and of the wide gulf which separates and must always continue to separate the governors from the governed, can doubt, or can ever have doubted, that such is and must be the case is to us unintelligible. It cannot be otherwise when a small minority of foreigners govern a continent.

A second inference from the facts before the public is that a special consciousness of this state of feeling is characteristic of the civilians in the Punjab. They have to govern the most exposed and the most dangerous part of India. Many of them have to live with their families at distances of many miles from any of the larger stations and from any European force. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the events of 1857 are still fresh in every one's mind, and that many of the leading officials of the Punjab took part in them. The result of all this has undoubtedly been to make the state of feeling among the officials of the Punjab one of continual strain and anxiety. They feel that at very short notice they may be exposed to murder and outrage, and the consequence is that they are in just the state in which little is necessary to lead them into what some people call acts of vigour and what others call acts of ferocity. That the great bulk of the Europeans in the Punjab did sympathize with Mr. Cowan we have no doubt whatever. We have no doubt that throughout the whole of India a large number of persons would be found by whom that feeling would be shared. The temptation to regard such conduct as a sign of force of character and not, as it really is, as an act of not unnatural weakness, is one common to all Englishmen placed in positions where the thin veil of philanthropic cant usually worn in Europe falls off. Whatever people may say in Exeter Hall or elsewhere, many Englishmen cannot be brought to think that there is much harm in putting to death any number of black or brown men if there is reason to suppose that by doing so any great interest which the English have at heart will be saved or served; and this is very apt to lead to conduct which those who are answerable for the safety of the empire, and for its being something more than a mere military occupation of a vast extent of country, are bound to be on their guard against, and, if necessary, to repress and punish. The fact that the Government of India is a most critical undertaking, the fact that the Punjab officials are disposed to sympathize with Mr. Cowan, and the fact that great anxiety has for a length of time prevailed in the province, are the very facts which make it necessary to enforce the strictest possible discipline upon all officers, civil and military, to point out to them their duty in the clearest possible manner, and to teach them that there is a broad line, which they are on no account to transgress, between putting down a revolt promptly and decisively, and punishing it after it has been put down by an illegal massacre.

It is alleged that Mr. Cowan was punished for repressing the rising with excessive vigour, and that the result of this will be to incline other officers in the case of emergency to err on the side of defective vigour, which will be a far greater evil. The Government of India will have been much to blame if they have not pointed out to their officers in the plainest way that Mr. Cowan was punished, not for suppressing the rising, vigorously or otherwise, but for what he did after the rising had been entirely suppressed, and that any failure in vigorous action against insurgents would be punished at least as severely as illegal action against them after the suppression of the insurrection. It is, however, no doubt true that, clear as the distinction is, it may not in every instance be grasped. It is possible, even likely, that the general impression left by the event may be that officers must not be severe; but if such an impression is left, who is to blame? Not the Government of India, but the officers whose misconduct placed them in the dilemma of being obliged either to sanction principles which are altogether opposed to the whole character of our rule in India, or to punish officers whose fault was undoubtedly committed in the interests of Government. They had to choose between relaxing the discipline of the whole service and exposing themselves to misconstruction as being insufficiently alive to the necessity of vigorous action against rebellion. The course which they chose was the bolder one of the two. They considered the evil of sanctioning a false principle a greater evil than that of punishing over-zeal at the risk of misapprehension. One of the great evils of such acts as Mr. Cowan's is that it forces the Government either to approve what is wrong, or to punish men whom they have the strongest reasons for wishing to support. We have seen suggestions that Mr. Cowan should have been supported in public and privately censured and even punished by withholding promotion or the like. Such a course would have been weak. It would have established a bad precedent, and inflicted useless suffering on an officer in many respects meritorious The next officer who was disposed to act in the same way would have been able to appeal to the precedent and would not have been deterred by the punishment.

Some writers on this subject have referred to the early stages of the mutiny, and have asked whether it might not have been nipped in the bud by a timely display of vigour. Probably it might, and probably if greater vigour had been shown in the government of the old sepoy army in the early stages of its history there might have been no mutiny to nip in the bud. It is earnestly to be hoped that if any Indian official hereafter should display the same supineness in dealing with disturbances, civil or military, as was shown by several highly placed officers in the early stages of the mutiny, he will receive exemplary punishment; but between promptitude in putting down a disturbance and illegal violence in punishing it there is no connection whatever. No doubt when the native cavalry rode out of their lines at Meerut on the road to Delhi they should have been immediately pursued, attacked, and cut down if they refused to surrender. This would have been strictly legal. It was a legal duty to do it; but is there any reason to suppose that if they had surrendered an indiscriminate massacre of every man would have been a wise measure? Decimation has been regarded as a severe punishment for mutiny, but absolute extermination can be justified only when matters are at such a pass that nothing else will secure safety. By waiting two days, till the common forms of law could have been gone through, and by permitting a judge who had not been excited by immediate personal contact with the insurgents to decide how much punishment was required, Mr. Cowan would have risked nothing. He would have given the clearest and most convincing proof that neither he nor the Government which he represented was in a panic. His act was an admission, which will certainly not pass unperceived by the natives, of a state of feeling which, if it exists, at all events ought to be concealed.

THE ROUHER INCIDENT.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent.*)

PARIS, May 22.

EXCEPT to see the fountains play, it is seldom that so large a crowd flocks to Versailles as the one which filled the express trains yesterday to hear M. Rouher speak. It was curious to listen to the speculations on all sides as to what was likely to happen, and to perceive a sort of general apprehension such as that which may animate the breasts of the spectators of a bull-fight that the animal will not show sport. As a study of French Parliamentary tactics, no sequence of the Chamber which I have yet attended was so full of interest. I have already told you how much trouble all sections had taken to maintain the strategical attitude of immovable calm by which M. Rouher was to be crushed. It is the first attempt at discipline on a large scale which was thoroughly well acted out, and from this point of view the result was highly encouraging. For three hours did M. Rouher speak, with only two interruptions, and the culprits were instantly silenced by the captains and lieutenants of parties, who were apparently commissioned expressly to see that the rules and regulations were carried out. General Chanzy, M. Gambetta, M. Carayon Latour, and one or two others seemed to act like Generals of Division of their respective parties, and repressed mercilessly the bubbling passions of those by whom they were surrounded. For three hours did the Chamber suffer tortures from their suppressed feelings, but they manfully resisted to the end, and, except in two or three spasmodic individual outbreaks, they covered themselves with the glory of successful martyrs. I doubt, however, whether their agonies were equal to those which they were inflicting on the speaker. In vain did M. Rouher burst into flights of high-sounding eloquence, and gracefully round periods, in which patriotism, modesty, and morality were all tastefully combined; in vain did he smite his breast and look upwards, or suddenly and tragically drop his voice, as though overcome by the awful nature of the sentiments to which he was giving utterance—they only called out heartlessly "*plus haut*;" in vain did he manipulate figures and rush chivalrously to the defence of the departmental clerks under all Governments; in vain, philosophically define the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, and inveigh against the immorality of fraudulent contractors; in vain did he send vicious little shafts of iron into the Left, or prick the Right between the joints of their harness. They writhed with the desire to let fly their feelings, but being unable to do so seemed to grind them to powder beneath them on their seats. There were times when the whole Chamber was moving thus uneasily in its seat, clinching its collective fist, gnashing its collective teeth, and even making an indefinable sound which lasted a moment or two, but out of which M. Rouher could derive no encouragement or satisfaction. To a speaker who was thinking more of his cause than himself, I cannot imagine anything more comfortable than this new attitude of the Chamber. To be able to speak to it as if it was a congregation listening to home truths in respectful silence for three hours is all that a man who has really anything to tell could desire. What matters it whether they like it or not so long as they have been obliged to hear it.

I should have said that no man has ever had so high a complement paid to him by a French Chamber as to be thus listened to, yet this is not the French view. Because he was not howled at, applauded, interrupted, and insulted by turns, his speech has been a dead failure; because he was unable to induce the Right to fly at the throats of the Left, he must consider himself crushed. The worst compliment, according to this singular view of Parliamentary discussion, that you can possibly pay to a man is to listen to him. M. Rouher having been listened to most attentively for three hours, is now, I am informed, *flambé*." Whether this means that the same fate is always in store for him, and that upon every future occasion the House intends to show their contempt for what he says by listening to it, I do not clearly understand; he was evidently utterly demoralized by the respectful attitude of his audience, and getting into despair at last, faltered, became pale, said he was tired, dragged in an allusion to a dissolution of the Chamber, which seemed to excite one Deputy on the Right and another on the Left to madness, drank great quantities of water, and descended from the tribune in the midst of a sort of titter arising partly from the still excited Deputies who had broken through the rules, but chiefly from satisfaction at the ordeal being at an end, and at its having been undergone successfully. The few Imperialists in the Chamber were evidently even more crushed and demoralized by its attitude than their chief. Although they number ten or twelve open partisans of the Empire, and no one will ever know how many concealed ones unless the empire returns, there was not one of them who had the courage to applaud or to congratulate M. Rouher on his really splendid effort. As a Parliamentary "*tour de force*," it was, especially in its earlier passages, very powerful, and all the more so from the absence of that magnetic sympathy which alone can call forth the highest oratorical flights. There was something rather painful when, during a five minutes' interval of repose, he descended from the tribune, and went and sat in a corner, where he was left in desolation to mop his forehead and comb his hair, after his exertions, without receiving a word of encouragement or recognition from a soul. The only speech which could possibly have been successful in the sense of producing a row would have been a political one; yet he opened his address by expressly wishing it to be understood that he did not mean to touch upon politics. So far as the merits of the question are concerned, they are really scarcely *en jeu*. The interest is not in the *fond*, but in the *forme*. M. Rouher made a most eloquent defence of Count Palikao, but he seemed to forget that every word applied equally to Gambetta, and that in defending the contracts made under the pressure of circumstances by the Minister of War for the last 24 days of the Empire, he was defending the contracts made under the same pressure by the young Dictator. The debate will be continued to-day, when the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier will defend his figures called in question by M. Rouher, and when it is just possible that M. Thiers or General de Cissey will also speak. Gambetta has already announced his intention of not replying to the "*ancien avocat de l'Empire aux abois*," a declaration which, notwithstanding the vulgarity of its form, and the tone in which it was made, brought down rounds of applause from his own side. Certainly, the extremely transparent attempt of M. Rouher at the last moment to throw an apple of discord into the Assembly, by dragging up the quite irrelevant question of its dissolution, furnished some excuse for this retaliation. There was a movement of baffled spite in it, which would have been far better replaced by a calm and dignified peroration in keeping with the rest of his speech. I observe in the criticism which it receives in the morning papers, those opposed to the Empire call it an unmitigated failure and fiasco, while those which are in its interest maintain it to have been an unmixed Parliamentary triumph. The truth is as nearly possible midway between these extremes. Both speakers and audience put forth unusual power, the one to speak and the other to listen, and they both deserve the highest credit for the result. It would be an excellent exercise for the Chamber to practise daily this effort of discipline and self-denial, while it could not but be most advantageous to the speakers to learn to speak, not for the sake of the applause which their vanity demands, but for the sake of saying something which may be of real use to the Chamber and the country. So far as Imperialist interests are affected, I think they will suffer rather than otherwise from the episode, which has brought out into the strongest relief the intense antipathy of the whole Chamber to the Empire. As a passive but hostile demonstration in this sense, the attitude of the Assembly cannot fail to produce an effect upon the country.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MAY 22.

To-day's sitting was the most exciting of any which has yet been held. The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier was the first who ascended the tribune. He attacked the Empire. "While you were living abroad," he said, "you who are all men of a light heart, we were falling here under the blows of the enemy whom you had drawn to our homes. But it is in vain to attempt concealment in the shades of Chiselhurst. A time is coming when the country will insist on your restoring the legions which have been destroyed." Here there were several rounds of cheering. The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier read the despatches dating from the outbreak of the war, which proved that Toul, Metz, Verdun, and all the fortresses were entirely without resources. "It would not do to change the ground or modify the questions. Were you ready? General Vinoy declared that his great object was not to encounter the enemy, because he was not provided with cartridges." (Great sensation.) The Duke spoke of the various abuses prevailing under the Empire. He concluded with the words, "May God protect France from ever falling again into hands by which she has been so ill-governed." A prolonged agitation followed this speech, which was applauded for several minutes.

M. Rouher then entered the tribune. The speaker seemed fatigued when he began; his voice was less powerful than it seemed yesterday, and the Assembly ceased to listen to him in silence. The interruptions increased when he attacked the Administration of Gambetta. M. Kerdrel called out, "That proves that you are at the head of a school." M. Rouher protested that he was taking the part of a patriot. He was not replying to the attacks of which the Empire had been the object. To the great surprise of the Assembly he did not defend the Emperor, and declared that he was far removed from public affairs when the war broke out. His speech was much shorter than that of yesterday, and he left the tribune amid silence.

M. Gambetta took his place. He attacked at the same time both the Right and the Empire. He emphasised his words in an extraordinary manner, the interruptions in the meanwhile increasing. When he spoke of the military frauds he said that M. de Freycnet was a man of unimpeachable honour, and the whole Assembly applauded. All at once the speaker, with a very loud voice, turning towards M. Rouher, said,—

"There is a Senator who has died a martyr, and who has shown you the path of duty. I refer to Senator Bonjean. But do you, who dare to speak of exile, recollect the excursions of your master? What will be fatal to all of you is Mexico. One after the other death struck them down. Morny, Jecker, Maximilian, are no more. The Empire has totally disappeared."

This speech was alternately vehemently applauded and received with marks of disapprobation. It created great excitement.

M. Belcastel lastly ascended the tribune. He wished to take advantage of this debate for the benefit of the Monarchic party, and concluded by saying, "A revolutionary Government has never brought good fortune to France."

It was in the midst of the utmost excitement that the Assembly voted an Order of the Day which reasserted its confidence in the Committee on Contracts, and expressed the intention to continue its inquiries into the administrations of the Empire and into the 4th of December Government.

The sitting terminated at half-past 7 o'clock. The whole of the members of the Government were present at the sitting, but did not interfere, as might be anticipated from what has been already said.

VERSAILLES, 23rd May, Evening.

To-day, in the National Assembly, before the adoption of the Minutes of yesterday's sitting, General Loysel, formerly Chief of the Cabinet of the Emperor Maximilian, protested against the manner in which M. Gambetta yesterday mentioned Maximilian as justly the victim of the Nemesis which overtook the Mexican Expedition.

General Loysel eulogized the memory of the Emperor Maximilian, who was specially entitled to the sympathies of France by his marriage with a French woman.

M. Gambetta disclaimed having attacked the memory of Maximilian, and said he only sought to mark the inexorable justice which pursued the guilty. Maximilian was a victim of the Empire, and another victim was the Empress Charlotte. (Loud applause from the Left.)

"Speak of your own victims," shouted M. Haentjens, who immediately afterwards added,—

"From all this we must conclude that there are 7,500,000 rascals and idiots in France who voted for the Empire by the *Plebiscite* of 1870."

Strong excitement ensued, and angry exclamations were exchanged; but the President intervened, and the matter dropped.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF MAY 25.

HABEAS CORPUS (No. 2).—The Anatomy Act.

REALLY CONSEQUENTIAL CLAIMS.—The Beadle's.

THE MORNING CONCERT.

Swell (doesn't care for Music himself)—"My dear, is this—ah—*yawns*—Te-dium over?" !!

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

Mrs. Malaprop is determined to obtain a lady's ticket for next year's Literary Fun Dinner, as she thinks it must be a most amusing entertainment.

RATIONAL ANCIENT ROMAN.

"Nothing," said Sempronius to Cato, "would make me consent to die for my country but the fear of worse punishment if I declined." "Don't be pusillanimous," was Cato's reply. "Abuse," rejoined Sempronius, "is no argument."

"UNDER THE DARK BLUE WATERS."

Father Neptune—"Messages! messages! Why there's nothing *but* messages! Look here, girls. If they can't come to terms one way or t'other, and let me enjoy my White's holidays in peace and quiet—blest if I don't *break the cable!*!"

"HOW SHOULD I MY TRUE LOVE KNOW FROM ANY OTHER WOMAN?"

"Er—what colour did you say your carriage-wheels were?"

"Green, picked out with red!"

"Er—Thanks! I shall look out for 'em in the park!"

SEASONABLE LITERATURE.

We see a new book advertised called *Poppies in the Corn*. This may very likely be an entertaining work. But the title seems in May a trifle premature. One more sensational perhaps, and better suited to the season, would, we apprehend, be *Snails in the Asparagus*, or *Slugs amid the Salad*.

AN EARLY QUIBBLE.

George—"*There*, Aunt Mary! What do you think of *that?* I drew the horse, and Ethel drew the jockey!"

Aunt Mary—"H'm! But what would mamma say to your drawing jockeys on a Sunday